MERRITT IS GOVERNOR AND ORDER PREVAILS

American Loss at Manila Was Eight Killed and Forty-five Wounded.

SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS AND TWELVE THOUSAND RIFLES CAPTURED

Unruly Insurgents Were Quickly Subdued and Must Respect American Authority.

Hongkong, Aug. 17.—The American before Admiral Dewey came to destroy collier Zafiro, from Manila, which arrived here yesterday, is anchored in Junk bay. She left Manila on the 14th. sible to land the malis with details of the battle at Manila.

It is learned, however, from an American naval officer that when Admiral Dewey, on Aug. 6, demanded the surrender of Manila within 48 hours. surremer of manna within as hours, the Spanish commander replied that the insurgents being outside the walls, he had no safe place for the women and children who were in the city, and asked for 24 hours' delay. This Admiral Dewey granted.

At the expiration of the specified time Admiral Dewey and General Merritt consulted and decided to postpone the attack.

attack.
On Ang. 13 the American squadron formed in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at the Malate fort. The shots of the Americans fell short and some time was occupied in finding the range. Then the Callad, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spaniards, got under the fort and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done with the rapid-fire guns. The fort failed to reply, but fired on the American troops that were fred on the American troops that were storming the Spanish trenches. The large American ships were ordered to cease firing after an hour's work, ow-ing to the failure of the fort to re-

ing to the failure of the fort to respond.

The fighting in the trenches was most fierce. Fifteen minutes after the Spaniards were driven to the second line of defense, they were forced to retreat to the walled city, at which, seeing the uselessness of resistance, they surrendered, and soon afterward a white flag was holisted over Manila.

The Belgian consul at Manila, M. Andre, boarded the Olympia, and returned with an American Heutenant to

now under martial law. TREATMENT OF INSURGENTS. with General Merritt as military gov-

ernor.

The Callfornia Red Cross society rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded. Perfect order prevailed in Manila on the evening of Aug. 12. As the Americans marched in guards were placed around the houses of all foreigners, in order to prevent their being leaded.

take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Amer-icans. In order to prevent bloodshed they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender unless they were

Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu, in the Pasig river. It is supposed that Admural 15 very was unaware of the de-parture of Governor General Augusti. The Zafiro's officers first heard the news of the governor general's flight on their arraval here. General Au-gusti's escape is considered to have heen prearranged, as he brought with him his family and suite.

EVERY MAN A HERO.

Colorado Troops Were the First to Storm the Trenches.

York, Aug. 17 .- A special disstch from Manila, Aug. 13, via Hong!

FIGHT WITH INSURGENTS.

A typhoon is raging and it is impos- Aguinaldo's Soldiers Attacked Americans In the Trenches. New York, Aug. 17 .- A dispatch to

the Heraid from Hongkong says: It is rumored here that the United States troops at Manila have had trouble with the rebel forces under General Aguinaldo. According to one account the insurgents, upon whom various restrictions had been placed by Major General Merritt, mutinled at not being permitted to have any share in the surrender of the city. It is reported that they attacked the Americans in the trenches. The officers of the German warship Keiserin Augusta are under instructions to give no information about the bombardment, but it is freely stated that there was a great loss of life on both sides. There are a great number of steamers here preparing to leave for Manila with provisions. the Herald from Hongkong says: It

REPORT FROM DEWEY.

No Casualties On the Warships-7,000 Prisoners.

Washington, Aug. 17.-The govern ment received the following direct in-

ment received the following direct information today of the surrender of Manila after a combined land and sea hombardment last Saturday. It came in a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, brought from Manila to Hongkong on the dispatch boat Zafiro, as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 13.—Manila surrendered today to the American land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the eachy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. The city surrendered about 5 o'clock, the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant

Andre, boarded the Olympia, and returned with an American lieutenant to take the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender.

General Merritt proceeded to the palace at 3:30, and then the Spanish formed in line and formally surrendered, but the officers were permitted to retain their swords.

The American loss is reported to be six or eight killed and 46 wounded The spanish loss was considerable, but the Spanish loss was considerable, but the spanish governor general remained the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor general remained.

Spanish loss was considerable, but the sexact numbers are not obtainable. The trenches were filled with badly wounded Spaniards.

Manila is now under martial law,

Manila is now under martial law.

Must Respect American Authority,

the Same as Other Citizens. Washington, Aug. 17.-The two

Washington, Aug. 17.—The two quarters of an Bour conference with American commanders at Manila, Adthe president today. The president miral Dewey and General Merritt, wanted to talk over the conditions in united in a joint dispatch, which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city is occupied by the American forces. After a conference at the White House, in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary Allen participated, instructions were sent to the commanders. The text of the request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions substan-tially as follows:

"The instructions are to enforce law and order and to treat all law-abiding

The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostillities proclaimed by this government. Doubtiess the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially announced that such specified under Aguinaido, arthough officially announced that such specified

New York, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Manila, Aug. 13. via Hong-kong, to the New York Journal, says. Five American soldiers were killed and about 45 wounded in the capture of Manila this afternoon. The stare and stripes were raised over the city at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the bay Admiral Dewey's fleet thundered a national salute.

The combined land and naval forces were employed in the capture of the Spanish stronghold of the Philipplines.

At 9 o'clock in the moraing the signal to begin firing was set on Admiral Dewey's flasship. The authorities in the city and the consults of forelian powers had previously been notified of the intended bombardment. For two hours great shells were thrown into the city.

After the bombardment the troops moved forward to attack the Spaniards and forces met with a hot reception. But the onward rush of the Americans could not be stayed. With a loss of five killed and over two score wounded they drove back the Speniards and captured the trenches.

In a short time the white flag was hoisted by the Spaniards and 7,009 solders, 12,000 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition was surrendered. The Spanish loss has tot yet been ascertained. It is probably soveral times as large as that of the American forces.

The Spanish forces numbered about 2,000 men, but they were well ensured the trenches. There had been no reply to Dewey's beat the flag was hoisted by the Spaniards and 7,009 solders, 12,000 rifles and a great quantity of ammunition was surrendered. The Spanish loss has tot yet been ascertained. It is probably soveral times as large as that of the American forces.

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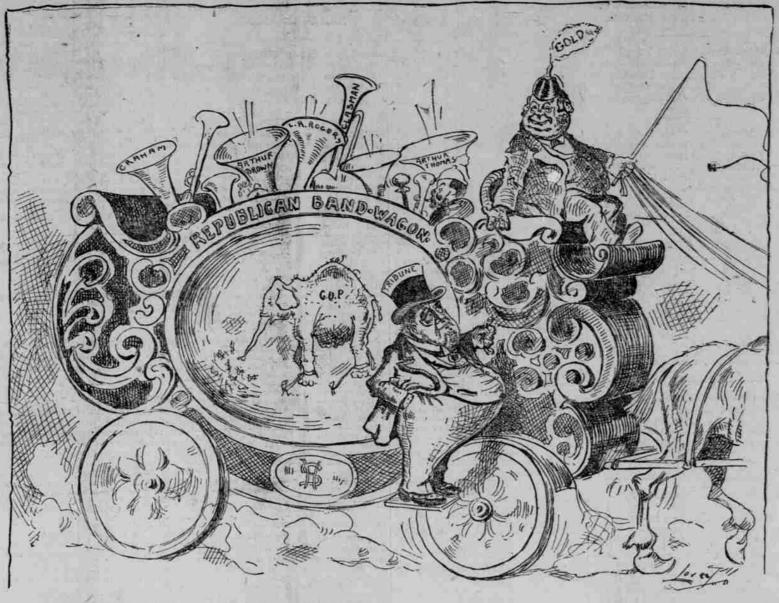
When the firm were killed and over two scores was to have instructions mention the linsurgent lead the joint design when the large and menacing forces of insurgents was to have instructions mention the land ther busy had the joint design when the large and menacing forces of insurgent was to ha

loss under the circumstances is considered small. The Colorado troops were the first to storm the trenches, and every man was a hero.

When the white flag went up Captain General Augusti jumped into a launch from the German cruiser Kais-rin Augusta. The cruiser then left with him on board for Hongkong.

The Filippinos are glad that the struggle is over. The shops are again open, the blockade has been raised and things will soon be just as (hey were the first to store of office hours tonight, except the one in which he ionis with Admiral Dewey in asking for instructions. Secretary Alger concluded from this that the casualties could not have been heavy, as he felt sure General Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. There was a bare possibility that a cipher dispatch from Merritt had miscarried.

(Continued on Page 2.)



MARK-Better climb up with the rest of the boys. PAT-No; I'll ride awhile on this silver step. Mebbe I'll get in after while..

PEACE COMMISSIONER COL. TORREY AGAIN IN COMMAND TO BE MUSTERED OUT

Senator Davis Will Assist In Negotiating the Treaty.

WHEELER SEES M'KINLEY

GIVES INFORMATION CONCERN-ING AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

able For Taking Food.

as a member of the Spanish-American

General Joseph Wheeler had a three-Cuba with General Wheeler, and this was the object of a telegraphic sum-mons that brought the general here. The president put numerous questions to the hero of the Santiago campaign, and received not only an account of his general experience in that campaign, but also his views on various issues in-cident to the condition of affairs on the island. One point that was uppermost

was the possibility of a rupture with the Cuban insurgents.

General Wheeler's statements were very reassuring. "All the friction," he said, "between the Americans and Cu-

said, "between the Americans and Cu-bans will soon pass away, and there will be harmony and the best of feel-ing between them."

He said there was a class of men in Cuba who had never been friendly to the Cubans, but, on the contrary, had been favorable to Spain, who likely would do all they could to keep up this misunderstanding, though he did not apprehend any dangerous results. General Wheeler suggested the General Wheeler suggested the charges against the insurgents of tak-ing articles in the field had extenuatthe ing circumstances, and especially in view of the starving condition of many of them. General Wheeler believed the Cubans in time would have been freed from oppression, and when given a stable and humane government would become law abiding and useful citi-

president is solicitous about the health of Montauk Point camp, and gave explicit instructions verbally to General Wheeler as to the conduct of the camp. He wanted everything pos-sible and reasonable done for the in-terests of the men at the camp.

CUBANS SATISFIED.

Important Conferences Between Junta Leaders at Washington.

Washington Aug. 17 .- Tomas Estrada Palma and other prominent members of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country have arrived here, and with Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban charge d'affaires, have held several Reptile Made Things Lively For the conferences on the situation of the island. The meetings have given rise to a renewal of the report that the is- of an Iron Mountain train, which arland republic administration is chafing rived today from Memphis, Tenn., had under the present system of control.

President McKiniey and the members
of this administration paid no attention to these reports, and a member of the cabinet asserts that there is no ex-pectation of any official protest against the system of administration put in force pending the establishment of a "stable" government in Cuba.

"stable" government in Cuba.

"No representations from the Cubans on this subject," he said, "have been made to this government, nor is anything of the sort looked for. The Cubans have expressed themselves as being satisfied with the present method of administration, and have confidence, so far as I know, in the sincerity of this government, and will remain satisfied until the time is ripe for the establishment of a stable government. The Cubans, the administration believes, will make no trouble on that score."

TAKES CHARGE OF ROUGH

RIDER REGIMENT.

Captain J. Wash Young Has Been Sent to Take Charge of the Convalescent Hospital.

(Special to The Herald.) Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 17.-Colonel Torrey is again at the head of the Sec-

and United States volunteer cavalry, and Americans Will Soon Pass in Jacksonville since his arrival here, Away and Harmony Will Prevail from injuries sustained in the wreck at Starving Cubans Were Excus-able For Taking Food. Tupelo, Miss., on June 26. He resumed command of the regiment yesterday.

washington, Aug. 17.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, has accepted the tender of an appointment

During the absence of the captain upon this detached service, Lleutenant Burt will be in command of the troop.

OGDEN'S FUSION DEMOCRATS.

All Now In Favor of a Straight Party Fight.

(Special to The Herald.)
Ogden, Aug. 17.—The assections that the signers of the recent fusion address mean to stand by the plan of campaign outlined

ance that silver coinage was still held to be of paramount importance out here. "I never," said Mr. Belnap, "expected the address to have any influence on our state or county campaign plans. Still, if the silver Republicans had been ready to accept our offer and co-operate, it night have been advisable. Now I think there is but one thing to do. Democrats get to-gether, work for free silver."

CONDITION OF UTAH BANKS.

Increase In Reserves and Decrease In Loans-New Postoffice.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, Aug. 17.—Comptroller of the Currency Dawes today gave out an abstract of the reports of the condition, stract of the reports of the condition, July 14, of the 11 national banks in Utali. It shows that since the date of the last report, May 5, the average reserve brid has increased from 30.50 to 32.14 per cent. Total resources increased from 35.73.21 to 57,185,179 loans and discounts decreased from \$1,22,600 to \$2,52,021; reserve, increased from \$1,000,081 to \$1,22,414 of which the gold holdings decreased from \$25,19 to \$37,115. The deposits increased from \$2,60,584 to \$2,96,763.

An original pension of \$5 per month was today granted to Heary Shanks of Casper, Wyo.

flice has been established at Cilu. ion, Utah county, Utah, with Heber F Johnson as postmaster.

SALT LAKE'S ALLIGATOR.

Trainmen.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.-The train crew an exciting battle with a four-foot alligator during the journey. The alligator had been enclosed in a box addressed to Salt Lake City. It managed to break out, and Conductor William Egan discovered it crawling about liam Egna discovered it crawling about the car. It took five men to capture the reptile, and not until the battle had extended into the mail car ad-joining, and Conductor Egan's clothes were badly torn by the alligator's teeth, was this accomplished. By the time the train had reached St. Louis the alligator had been reboxed, and later was started for Utah.

Negro Rapist Lynched. Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 17.-Yesterday afternoon, at Carsden, county seat of Grant county, a mob took Amos Neely, a negro rapist, from the officers and shot him, killing him instantly.

Men Who Wish to Return Home May Do So.

75,000 TO 100,000 MEN

SELECTIONS OF OBGANIZATIONS NOT YET MADE.

All the Friction Between Cubans after having been confined at his hotel So Far as Possible the Wishes of the Men Themselves Will Govern-Grand Military Review at Chickamauga-44,000 Men Were In Line -Roosevelt to Resign.

> Washington, Aug. 18.-At midnight the president announced his determination to muster out of the service 75,000 to 100,000 volunteers. Those to be discharged will include thi the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The question of the mustering out of the volunteers has been under out of the volunteers has been and consideration for some days. It was quite evident, to begin with, that a considerable force necessarily would have to be retained. With only a part of the volunteer forces to be mustered

out, it became a delicate question which should go.

From a prominent official of the administration it is understood to be the desire to obtain the wishes of the volunteer troops themselves as to remaining in the service. One or two organizations have already indicated a desire to leave the service as soon as the government can reasonably do without them. They are composed largely of business and workingmen, whose pri-vate interest are suffering by reason of their absence from home. So far as the interests of the govern-

So far as the interests of the government will permit, it is believed that the president in mussering out the volunteers will accomodate himself to the desires of the men themselves. Within certain obvious limitations those troops who want to be mustered out will be, and those who desire to continue in the service will be retained so long as they may be needed.

It may be some time before the organizations to be mustered out will be designated, but the reduction in the designated, but the reduction in the volunteer forces will be made as soon as practicable.

REVIEW AT CHICKAMAUGA. Grand Military Spectacle Witnessed By Thousands of People.

Chickamauga, Aug. 17.-Rarely in the history of a great nation whose tendencies are toward peace and not war, is there an opoprtunity for such a display of military splendor as that wit-

nessed at Camp Thomas today.

The occasion was that of the review of General Breckinridge's entire command, including cavalry, artillery and infantry, together with the ambulance companies of the respective divisions and the signal corps. Fully 44,000 soldiers passed the reviewing stand be-

and the signal corps. Fully 44,000 soldiers passed the reviewing stand between 9:45 a.m., the starting hour, and noon. The day was an ideal one for so great an event.

Thetthrong of spectators, variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000, that lined the crest of Snodgrass hill from one end to the other of the far-reaching Dyer field, found its position early in the morning and waited, anticipating the pageantry that was approaching.

The formation was effected by di-visions, each brigade and each regi-ment keeping its assigned place in the All of the commands formed in line

All of the commands formed in line of regiments, in column of masses. The first formation of the infantry was to the west of the Lafayette road, the right resting on the Mulling road. Brigadier General Franks' division, the first of the Third corps, formed to the left of the Mullins road, after which General Frank assumed command of the army for the review.

The Second division, the Third corps, commanded by Brigadier General Compton, formed on the left of General commanded by Brigadier General Compton, formed on the left of General Frank's division. The Third division, First corps, commanded by Brigadier General Sanger, formed on the left of the Third corps. The Sec-

Editorial. PAGE FOUR. PAGE FIVE. More Omaha Mine Litigation. The Democratic Women. Woodmen of the World Visit Salt

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONP

Peace Commissioner Appointed. To Be Mustered Out.

PAGE TWO.

Utah Battery In the Fight.

More Spanish Prisoners.

In Railway Circles.

Merritt Is Governor.

Campaign In Idaho.

Baby Show at Saltair. PAGE SIX. Business and Mining.

General Stone's Bold Dash. State News. PAGE SEVEN. Financial and Commercial.

PAGE EIGHT. Local Politics. Wounded Soldiers of the 24th Re-A Mercur Man's Troubles.

ond division, First corps, commanded by General McKee, formed on the left of General Sanger's division. To the left of this division was the signal On the reviewing stand with General

Breckinridge were his brother, General W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky; Governor Atkinson of Georgia, Major Wester, military representative of Sweden, and Captain Abigaard, representing the Norwegian government.

The day passed without an accident, and the immense throng of people who witnessed the spectacle left the park with a broader and more exalted view

merican prowess, and a greater eption of their country's greatness AN AFFECTING SCENE. Generals Wheeler and Lee Hugged

and Kissed Each Other.

Washington, Aug. 17.—An affecting scene characterized the meeting in the office of Secretary Alger today of Generals Wheeler and Lee. They are old friends and comrades in arms, but they had not met since the war began. Each grasped the other by both hands, and then General Lee drew his friend to his breast and they hugged and kissed his breast and they hugged and kissed each other regardless of the fact that many other persons were present. retary Alger was visibly affected.

Immunes Are Sick.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The war department has received official reports which indicate that some of the immune regiments now at New Orleans are not in fit condition to proceed to Santiago. One of the reports received is to the effect that a single regiment has some 150 slet, including 30 esses. has some 150 sick, including 50 cases of malarial fever, and the sick list includes the colonel, lleutenant colonel, major and adjutant of the regiment. The report adds that much demoralization exists as a result of the general sickness.

Roosevelt Will Resign.

Washington, Aug. 17.—It is reported here this evening that Colonel Roosevelt will resign his commission within a few days, but before doing so he will visit Washington for the purpose of consulting the officers of the administration concerning the situation at Santiago which resulted in forwarding the "round robin" petition for the transfer of the troops to the United States.

MAJOR CHARLES E. STANTON.

Additional Paymaster Ordered to Proceed to New York. (Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Aug. 17.—Charles E. Stanton has been ordered to proceed to New York city and report to the chief paymasier, department of the east for assignment to duty with station in New York city.

Utah Cavalry Troop. (Special to The Hernid.) Gilroy, Cal., Aug. 17.—The Utah cavalry

troop camped at Coyote last night and reached Gifroy today, 39 miles from San Francisco.

Sergeant De Vigne is convaiescing. Lieutenant Smith is still sick in a private hospital San Francisco.

UTAH BATTERY IN THE FIGHT

Four Guns Dropped Shells On Spanish Earthworks.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF MANILA'S CAPTURE

Americans Advanced With Flags Flying and Bands Playing.

Battle Opened In a Heavy Thunderstorm-Spanish Commander Suggested a Plan of Attack That Would Prevent Loss of Life, But It Was Not Followed-Terms of Capitulation-Insurgents Attacked Spaniards After They Had Holsted-the White Flag.

London, Aug. 17,-The Manila correspondent of the Times telegraphs, under date of Aug. 13, 5 p. m.:

The capture of the town today was not without melodramatic events. Nor has it been a well kept secret that the captain general personally suggested the manner in which American troops should advance to prevent loss of life on both sides. At first it was not in-tended to attack the trenches, but quietly to advance after the bombard-

ment had ceased.

At the last moment, however, the programme was changed, and orders were issued for the land battery to open fire simultaneously with the fleet and for an advance to be made as soon as it was considered practicable to assauit the Spanish trenches. The rea-son for this change of pian is not yet apparent, but considerable loss of life resulted.

resulted.

General Anderson placed his division according to directions from General Merritt. There were eight battalions of the First brigade under General McArthur in the fighting line on the right, with three battalions in reserve, while seven battalions of the Second brigade, under General Green, were in the trenches across the road from the seashore, three others forming a reserve.

The troops left the camp at 6:30 in a heavy thunder storm. They carried 300 rounds of ammunition per man and two

ounds of ammunition per man and two days' cooked rations.

Shortly after 8:45 the fleet got away with flags mast-headed. At 9 o'clock the Glympia led, attended by the Raleigh and the Petrel, while the Callao, under Lieutenant Tappan, and the launch Barcolo crept close inshore in the heavy breakers.

Perfect only invasiled in the lines. days' cooked rations.

the heavy breakers.

Perfect onlet prevailed in the lines on both sides as the great ships cleared for action, and stiently advanced, sometimes hidden by rain squalls. The Monterey, with the Baltimore, Charleston and Boston formed the reserve.

At 9:25 a sudden cloud of smoke, green and white against the stormy sky, completely hid the Olympia, a shell screamed across two miles of turbulent water and burst near the Spanish fort at Malate, San Antonio de Abad. Then the Petrel and Raleign and the active little Cailao opened a rapid fire, directed towards the shore end of the entrenchments.

UTAH'S FOUR GUNS.

In the heavy rain it was difficult to intenable, while the four guns of the

untenable, while the four guns of the Utah battery made excellent practice of the earthworks and swamp to the east of the fort. The Spanlards replied feebly with a few shells. Less than half an hour after the bombardment began, General Green de-cided that it was possible to advance, although the signals to cease firing were disregarded by the fleet, being readably invisible on account of the were disregarded by the fleet, being probably invisible on account of the rain. Thereupon six companies of the Colorado regiment leaped over their breastworks, dashed into the swamp and began voiley firing from the partial shelter of the low hedges within 500 yards of the Spanish lines. A few moments later the remaining six companies moved along the seashore, somewhat covered by a sand ridge formed by an inlet under the outworks of the fort, and aff 11 o'clock occupied this formidable stronghold without loss. McCoy hauled down the Spanish flag and raised the stars and stripes, amid wild cheers along the line.

and raised ine stars and stripes, amounted theers along the line.

Meanwhile, the fleet, observing the movement of the troops along the beach, withheld its fire. The bombardment had lasted exactly an hour and

a half.

An hour later General Green and his staff proceeded along the beach, still under a hot infantry fire from the right, where the Eighteenth regulars and the Third regular artillery were fortable, on account of numbers of sharpshooters in the buildings on both the sharpshooters were driven away.

WITH FLAGS AND MUSIC.

As the Californians, under Colonel Smith, came up the beach their band played the national air, accompanied by the whistling of Mauser pullets and by the whistling of Mauser bullets and during the sharpshooting, continued to encourage the men with inspiring mu-sic. Each regiment carried its colors into action. There was considerable street fighting in the suburbs of Malate and Ermita, but the battalion of Call-fornians pushed into the Luneta, a popular promenade, within 200 yards of the moat of the citade.

Then the white may was hoisted at

of the moat of the citadei.

Then the white flag was hoisted at the southwest corner of the walled town. General Green, with a few members of his staff, gulloped along the Luneta under a sharp scattering fire from the houses near the beach and parleyed with an officer, who directed him along to the gate further east.

AWKWARD SITUATION.

AWKWARD SITUATION.

At this moment the Spanish forces, retreating from Santa Ana came into view, fully 2,000 strong, followed by insurgents who had ciuded General McArthur's troops and now opened fire for a brief period. The situation was awkward, if not critical, both sides being slightly suspicious of trenchery. The Spanish troops lining the citadel ramparts, observing the insurgents action, opened fire on the Californians, killing one and wounding three. The confusion, however, soon ceased by the advance of the retreating Spaniards to the Espianade, when General Green or